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EXTRAORDINARY

WEDNESDAY, August 9. 17755 Price Two Pence Half Benny

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The General thought fit to arraign the Conduct of the Ameri. cans as Incendiaries and TRAITORS against the Constitutional Authority of the State; if the Word Incendiary has any Meaning in the English Language, it can only be applied with Propriety to One who is the first Kindler of Commotions in a State; according to our Constitution, the very Head that wears the CROWN may be an Incenditry by encouraging a FACTION, which may a well originate in the Court, as in the Cottage if the KING and his Parliament, devoted to a vile Administration, combine to persevere in carrying any one Point against the Constitution, they are from that Moment, a Faction, (Incendiaries) and not a Go-VERNMENT; they are TRAITORS, TRALTORS to the HEO-PLE. Let me now ask, whether FACTION first took rise in AMERICA, or the Mother Country? In that Spot (wherever it may be) we must look for these INCENDIARIES and TRAI-TORS, I have put the Question fairly; it is simple, plain, and determinative, -I paule for a Reply, -not from the Mouth of a haughty Penfioner, a Scotch Placeman, or a fawning Courtier; but by the Decision of a true Constitutionalist, I am willing to abide; in the Interim, I shall declare my own Opinion, That the Mother Country, represented as the is, by a corrupt Majority. first formed a faction herfelf, against the Laws and Liberies of -AMERICA may the has done more; the has artfully formed even a Religious Faction (the worst of all others) upon that great Continent; Her Government has of late been administered upon luch militaken, narrow, rotten Principles, that flee did not think herfelf fecure, till the had established POPERY by Act of Parliament at Quebec, by Way of formenting Differntions and En-mity in those Dominions she would enslave; or Administration knew and seared the Principles of the People upon that Continent they had read that their Ancesters were Puritans and no Friends to TYRANNY or POPERY; they knew their Defigns. and planted Papifts in their Rear, to keep their REBELLIOUS SUBJECTS (as they call them) between two Fires, and to deter Numbers and Virtue sufficient to enable them to keep, or at least to recover their Ground. Thus have a corrupt Majority, (falfely called the Great Council of the Nation) themselves departed, and encouraged Government to depart, in this as well as numberless other Instances, from the Line of Right laid down at the Revolution; a Period but little reverenced by our State-pilots, BUTE and MANSFIELD, these two Men, with their Lacqueys in and out of Parliament, are the real and only INCENDIARIES of AMERICA. The wretched Americans (unjustly branded by every Hireling with the Name of TRAITORS) are only busied, and justly bulied, in extinguishing those Flames, which such a Covernment, (if it deserves the Name of one) has kindled; whether the Americans are Traitors, or unhappy subjects making a lawful Relistance to repeated Tyrannics, mult be determined, not with side assemble of and bid of besong vion so as I are the side of besong vion so as I

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by Hirelings, who affaffinate for Pay, but by those who pay them with Reluctance, by the collective Body of the People, in whom all Power virtually resides, from whom it originates, and to whom it must, perhaps, shortly dissolve again. What the General calls Treason this collective Body (an awful Tribunal) will pronounce

Constitutional Resistance.

The Americans are next accused of a statal Progression of Crimes against the Constitutional Authority of the State.—By the Term Constitutional, if the General means an Authority constitutionally exercised, I deny his Assertion; it is as little sounded on Truth, as our Ministerial Measures are upon sound Policy, Justice, and Humanity; when the Principles of the Constitution are abandoned (as they have lately been) the State may proceed authoritively, or rather despotically, but it cannot be said to acconstitutionally—That the Americans avow REBELLION, I deny likewise, that they avow RESISTANCE (as their brave Ancestors once did, and as all true Revolutionists will do) every Briton,

as an Enemy to Slavery, must Rejoice.

For the Patience and Lenity of the KING's (in Truth of Lord Bute's and Lord Mansfield's) Government I appeal to FACTS. Those, who are Masters of the Disputes between England and America, and stand unbiassed by Corruption, will pass an impartial Judgment between the Oppressors and Oppressed; we doubt. not but the Sovereign's Patience is equal to his other God-like Attributes; but we know that the Patience of AMERICA has been feverely tried, among other Invalions, the has been stripped of the most valuable Privilege, the Birthright of a British Subject, Trial by Juries. In many other Instances Government has attempted to enflave them; and shall the Aggressors presume to boast thus of their Patience and Lenity? at what Time, in what Particulars, were they exerted? were the humble Supplications and Remonstrances of AMERICA received by either, and by which of the three great Estates of this Kingdom? If fo, a Norton, and Appley, or some Ministerial Parricide, can inform us; but if they were (and they really were) rejected with Contempt by ALL, what Pretence, what Effrontry have the Tools and Sycophants of Power, to infult the Understandings of Mankind with SOUNDS? What HOPES (for such the General talks of) could AMERICA ever entertain of such an Administration, such a Parliament, and fuch a Sovereign? She has, (alas!) been driven to Despair, by all; nay, her Supplications have been finally answered by those divine effects of Patience and Lenity—FAMINE and the Sword. Thus are those who are entrusted (as the General says) with supreme Rule; manifested to all the World, that they bare not the Sword in vain. Could GEORGE the THIRD, that Mirror of Perseverance, that Idol of an abandoned Ministry, present the Sword of Justice, like the old Heathen Emperor, to the People, and bid them use it for HIM, or against HIM, according to his Deserts? if he could, he then bears not the Sword in vain, but in Defiance of Heaven and Earth; in Defiance of all Laws, Human and Divine; nor can he bear it long. But

But the most facred Rights of the Crown, and People of Great Britain (fays the General) have been intringed,—It is a most audacious Piece of Military Insolence; after the late Act of Tyranny affented to by the Steady Sovereign, to join the Names of Crown and People together, as if their Views and Interests were still (as in Truth they ought to be) the fame. Blind to its own Interest, to its Honour, to its Establishment, to its sacred Engagements, at the Altar, has the Crown (whose fole Aim is plainly Despotic Power) consulted the Interest of the People, in its Disputes with AMERICA? the Rights of the Crown and People were flipulated a new, at the Revolution; But has the Crown kept its Compact, with the People of America? if not, by whom have the Rights of the People been infringed?—As to the Rights of the Crown as stipulated at the Revolution, they are well known, and have been religiously submitted to both at home and abroad, even in rebellious America, but when it begins to stretch out the Arm of Usurpation, it is Time that its Despotic Sinews should be thrunk.

That the Americans have been guilty (and bravely guilty) of Premeditation and Conspiracy, is most true. They have been provoked to Action, and they were too wise to act without thinking. They have most virtuously conspired against Tyrants, and didain to wear the Chains of the most pious King, the wisest Administration, and most incorrupt Parliament that Great Britain ever knew.—For these Demerits the Fullness of Chastisement is threatned, But suppose the Chastisers should be Chastised? I have always understood that true Courage was ever accompanied by the greatest Modesty. History is full of these Examples. But our Ministry (like their Sandwich and their Denbigh) have idly thought that America may be subdued by Gasconnade. Such corrupt Wretches are Strangers to the great Effects of Virtue. Sad Experience will inform them soon that all human Souls are not

as abject as their own.

The Americans are next accused of an unnatural Revolt. If by this Expression is meant a Revolt against their natural Allegiance; I anfwer, that when Protection is first unjustly withdrawn on the Sovereign's Part, all Allegiance ceases on the Subject's. The Subject must then recur to the Rights of Nature; Resistance may ensue but no Revolt; for the Sovereign, by breaking his Compact has fet the Subject free. A Politician would reason thus; but a Soldier has no Idea of any Mode of Government but by the Sword. -We are then told that our Colonists dared not trust their Cause to the impartial Judgment of the Public, or even to the dispassionate Reflection of their Followers .- But with what Truth? Were not the general Congresses throughout the Continent of America so many open Appeals to the Judgment of an impartial Public? were not the flagitious Prints, the popular Harrangues, the Declamations from the Pulpits (which the General complains of) fo many Incuements to the cool, dispassionate Reflection of their Followers? indeed, General, you should always reason Sword in Hand.—

The Pen is not your Fort - You are lost upon Paper, and must at last submit to be vanquished in the Field. PUTNAM is in a Lathioche le is notorious the floodlight's

The Poor Americans are charged in the next Place with a Suppression of Truth-with obstructing every Appeal to the real Interest of the People; with the groffest Forgeries, Calumnies, and Abhardities-To fay that the Americans have been guilty of suppressing Truth, forging Falshoods, venting Calumnies and imposing Absudities, upon their Party, is but a kind of petutant Recrimination; these dishonourable Proceedings (if true) are but the common Stratagems of War, they are not peculiar to one Side only—The King's Party has practifed them; all the infidious Spies of Government have practifed them; General Carlton, has practifed them most basely; your yourself, General Gage, have practifed them as diffioneurably, but after all this malicious, fplenictic Recrimination, a Proof of Treason and Rebellion against these injured People? In Spite of all this foul Language, the World will think that there is as much Veracity, Virtue, Candour, Honour, and true Courage on the Part of Freemen who defend, as on the Part of Tyrants who invade their Liberties.—I now wish to be informed of these APPEALS which have been made (if the

General fays true) to the real Interest of AMERICA.

Through what Channels have they passed? Have either of the three great Estates of this Kingdom, or has the Minister, or even a fingle Tool or Lacquey, of Administration, has a North, a Sandwich, or a Denbeigh, once condescended to advise, admonish, or expostulate, with America? Has the Secretary of State for that Department ever had Orders to write in fuch a Strain? Have not all Lord Bute's few ile Clan, endeavoured, on the contrary, to carry every Thing with a high Hand, and a menacing audacious Front? Have they not that their Eyes, Ears, and Hearts, against every humble Approach, every filial Intercession of America? These intolent Invaders of Royal Charters, human Rights, and established Laws, have been too much flashed with the Hopes of Conquest to wish cordially for a Reconciliation with America. They have industriously stopped up every opening towards it. The Mouths of our Patriots and our Citizens have been stopped by corrupt Votes, and Majestic Insults; as to the Proposal made by Lord North in his House of Commons, it was calculated for the Contempt it met with. His Lording was not quite Fool enough to think it could take Place. By whom, then, has any Appeal to the real Interest of America been made by those who would exterminate the People?

The Proflitution of the Press makes the next Item in the General's Catalogue of Complaints; If the American Press has been prostituted, I pray that Doctor Johnson may be called upon to declare, upon the Honour of a Court-Penfioner, how gloriously the English Press has been employed in the Cause of Truth by his Brother Garreteers; even the Eloquence of the Laity and

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Clergy has been exerted (says the General) to exeite and justify Devastation and Massacree.—Can a Soldier, who should be a Man of Honour, affert to gross a Falshood? It is notorious that no one popular Harrangue (as the General calls them) has been made in America, with any other View than that of animating their gallant Countrymen to a just Defence of their Liberties, Properties, and Lives; the noblest Purpose of which the distinguished Gift of Speech can serve. That the brave and virtuous Americans have animated each other in Support of their National Rights, will be recorded in History to their immortal Honour; that our perfidious Government has armed the Papifts, whom they patronize at Quebec, with a View of destroying their Protestant Subjects, is a Circumstance which will make a Figure of a different Cast in History; and will most affuredly bring the Advifers of that Measure to an ignominious Death, in Spite of the standing Army, employed and paid at present, for no other purpose than that of protecting TYRANTS; whether popular Harrangues made it one Case, or Arms supplied in the other, is most Characteristic of National Honour and Virtue, may easily be determined .- And to this the base, the cowardly, the traiterous Defign of Government (after all their Parade and Military Blufter) of furrendering Canada to the French, a vast Province acquired last War, at the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure. This pufilanimous Thought has been suggested to gratify a de-

fpairing TYRANT. I now accompany the General to the Account he gives of the Action of the Nineteenth of April last, respecting an Attack upon the KING's Troops from behind Walls, and lurking Holes .-- Be it so; yet, who can believe that the KING's Troops should have been unprepared for Ambuscade, or any Acts of hostile Frenzy, as the General calls it? Have not the Americans been driven to this Frenzy? Is it not common for an Enemy to take every Advantage? Is it not uncommon, nay, impossible, that Troops, charged with Vengeance, should be unprepared to take it? They could not be unprepared for taking it, if they were armed; nor would they decline taking it, if they were Scotchmen: Their not taking it, therefore, must be owing, either to a Want of Spirit, a Want of Conduct, or a Want of Power. Since that Period (of the Nineteenth of April) lays the General, the Rebels have derived Confidence from Impunity .-- Is it a Matter of Merit, then, with a mercinary Soldiery, that they did not execute what they were unable to effect? This is talking like a Driveler General! But these Rebels, these Traiterous Revolutionists in America, have dared to fire upon the KING's Ships and Subjects—Granted—but have not these ships invaded them, have not these subjects (why did you not fay, Soldiers and Marines) threatned their Destruction? Is the Doctrine of passive Obedience, and Non-Resistance to the Divine Will of TYRANTS, to be observed by the insulted and enflaved Americans, till they felt their Sovereign's Bayonets in their Bosoms?—These Rebels have proceeded even further; they have affected (fays our General) to hold the KING's Army be fieged---Have they? May Heaven prosper such a glorious Piece of Af-

fectation!

felation! Every Constitutionalist throughout the British Empire, hopes they will not only affect it, but effect it: Every true-born British longs to see the final Triumph of America marked as any Epocha in the future Annals of his Country; nor would their Joy! be checked by the Appearance of another bleffed Martyrdom in the Calendar. Tyranny and Martyrdom, like Representation and Taxation, should go together.

Taxation, should go together.

The Charge of Invalid upon private Property, and a Wanton ness of Cruelly, is not only indecent, but imprudent, from that Mouth which commands the KING's Banditti in America, who have so daringly themselves invaded the Liberties, the Properties, the Laws and Lives of a free Property; because they claim, and will maintain, the Rights of Englishmen.

As to the Actions of the Nineteenth of April laft, which to often haunt the General's Mind, they ought to Hand for ever recorded in the Calendar, to the evernal Honour of America, who that Day not only totally difappointed, but bravely refilted, no inconfiderable Party of the KING's military Affaffins. If any Improprieties were committed on that Nineteenth of April by the American Troops, which cannot easily be pardoned by to confluminate a Soldier as General Gage; yet, their gallant Behaviour on the Seventeenth of June following, must flifely have deferred his Admiration. They did not fire then from behind Walls and turking Holes, but brave ly faced, anacked, and defeated, the TYRANT's Forces. This appears lufficiently, even from the Letter which has been artfully imposed on the Public for General Gage's genuine Account of that Action; but let the Minister thew forth the General's real Letter. if he dares. His Mafter loft his Colour when he read it; and I verily believe that even Lord North (the oftenfible Minister) is not himself entrusted with the true Contents of it. His Lordship is but the Drudge. He has the Name without the Confidence. of a Minister; and meanly submits to be responsible for Iniquities not his own. The real genuine Letter (so dreadful are its Tidings) is a Secret to all but the TYRANT, and his General the Caftor, and Pollux, of his Cabinet, Bute and Mansfield. Il They dare not publish it.

I am now come to the last Effort within the Bounds of the General's Duty, to spare the Effusion of Blood, which he is Arically charged to shed without Mercy or Resuctance. The General, according to his Orders, most dutifully dispatched his blustering Colonel Smith to commence the intended Carnage. This Bully failed, yet Blood was unnaturally and unjustifiably drawn by our hireling Cut Throats at Concord, and then the General, in Commisseration of the Calamities which his murderous Army had occasioned, most humanely offers, two Months astewards (when he found himself unequal to the Task of Conquest) his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to these unhappy Sufferers. Your treacherous Offer is disclaimed—away with it!—and massacree (if you can) but without an Insult, the bravest Men in the British Empire. Did not the Ancestors of these brave Spirits spurn the insiduous Proclamation of that Tyrant Charles, and shall their Sons sall a Prey to the delusive Orders of a

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weaker TYRANT, and a more confummate Hypocrite? - Will not the gallant ADAMS, and the meritorious HANGOGK fall with their Country, if it is her fate to fall? Or, should they be unfortunately taken Prisoners, will they not cast an indignant Smile upon the Wretch, who should affect to pardon them, after he had enflaved their Country? The proclaiming all America (except the KING's Roman Catholic Subjects, and good Allies at Quebec) TRAITORS, is but a contemptible Echo of that Act of Parliament which declared them to long fince, for confulting and preparing, only against an intended Massacree by Sword and Famine. - America despites your Threats, your Clemency, and all naval and military Terror and Parade, thou impotent TYKANT! This General concludes his Galconnade with a most notorious Falfbood, by afferting that the prefent unnatural Rebellion of the Americans (as he calls it) has ft pped the Administration of Justice in that Country For Shame, For Shame! General, a Soldier ! and guilty of a Lya!—Your Master knows, you know the whole World knows, that the rosten Parliament of this Nation not only dopped the Course, but extinguished every Benefit of the Common Low (the Subjects great Inheritance) when they dared take away the Privilege of Juries. The Delign was bale, atroctous, glaring perfidious and tyrannical, but why does this unthinking Tool of military Power call the Rayal Charter of the Province to Junto has to grossly violated is that Charter unfavourable to freedom, and can it now ferre the Cause of Slovery? Has it his herro been flighted, and is it now made Use of to petray the People for whole Protection it was granted? Has it been to often distanced with an indignant Sneet, when America petitioned for Redreft, and is it now fet up against her by the shallow Tools of Power, when the is desending those Rights and Liberties which it gives her? Is this Royal Charter now called in Aid of Why: General General Your haughty, uniclenting Majter, tramples on the Royal Charters of his wifer fredecessors. I tell theo Homicidean that the Faith of KINGS is now no more. Our tial, which you have just proclaimed (and of which you may thordy take yourfelf) will, if you succeed in America, be at length the only haw of England, Mansfield is an Advocate for summary Proceedings. The Die is cast in the Great Divan (the wife Council of this Nation) and thole who would rife again to the State and Liberties of Englishmen, must rile through BLOOD. the Parricides of this Constitution, General, are to be found in England, not in America; unless among the established Papilis :1 restored (unless Providence miraculously intervenes) but by another Revolution

Anderton's Coffee House, where Letters to the Publisher, will be thankfully recived.